

A1 or recover very quickly when shear is removed. The rebuild in viscosity after shear is applied is essentially identical to the value for the viscosity before shear is introduced.--

Please replace the paragraph on page 18, line 26 to page 19, line 9 (new Fourth Paragraph)
with the following new Fourth Paragraph:

A2 --The procedure for the calculating the calcium sensitivity is as follows: (1) weigh out the pectin with adjusted sugar percentage to 3 decimals; (2) disperse the pectin into 240 ml boiling ion-exchanged water in a high shear mixer; (3) pour the solution into a tared beaker with magnet; (4) pour additional 100 ml ion exchanged water into the mixer and add to the solution; (5) cool the pectin solution to about 25°C; (6) adjust the pectin solution to a pH of 1.5 with 1 M HCl; (7) weigh the solution to 400 g; (8) weigh out 145 g \pm 1 g pectin solution in a viscosity glass; (9) put a TRIKA magnet in the glass; (10) add 5 ml 250 mM Ca⁺⁺ solution to the pectin solution while stirring with the plate magnetic stirrer at step (9). Stir for 2 min; (11) add 25 ml 1 M acetate buffer with dispenser to the glass while stirring with a magnetic stirrer (JK IKA-Combimag REO) (the pH is about 4.2); (12) stir for an additional 2 minutes as described in step (10); (13) remove the magnet and let the solution rest at 25°C until next day; and (14) measure calcium sensitivity as viscosity in cP with Brookfield LVT viscosimeter at 60 rpm/25°C (use the thermostatically controlled water bath).--

Please replace the paragraph on page 20, between lines 18 to 23, (new Third Paragraph) with
the following new Third Paragraph:

A3 --An aqueous solution of the pectin is prepared in distilled water and its pH adjusted to 1.5 with 1 M HCl. The concentration used should be around 0.60%. 145g portions of this pectin solution